

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Rectortown Historic District

other names/site number VDHR #030-5155

**2. Location**

street & number Area including parts of Maidstone Road, Rectortown Road, Atoka Road, Lost Corner Road, and Crenshaw Road not for publication N/A

city or town Rectortown vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20140

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally X statewide      locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

McCarte Signature of certifying official

Date

10/13/04

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

     entered in the National Register

     See continuation sheet.

     determined eligible for the National Register

     See continuation sheet.

     determined not eligible for the National Register

     removed from the National Register

     other (explain):     

Signature of Keeper     

Date of Action

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property (Check only one box)**

building(s)  
X district  
 \_\_\_ site  
 \_\_\_ structure  
 \_\_\_ object

### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>76</u>	<u>28</u> buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> structures
	objects
<u>81</u>	<u>32</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cat: \_\_\_\_\_ Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)      **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cat: \_\_\_\_\_ Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ Greek Revival \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Federal \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Bungalow/Craftsman \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Other: I-house \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

foundation \_\_\_\_\_  
roof \_\_\_\_\_  
walls \_\_\_\_\_  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

☒ **ARCHITECTURE** \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ **TRANSPORTATION** \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ **MILITARY** \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance** 1772-1954

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National Park Service**

**Rectortown Historic District**  
**Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Significant Dates** 1772  
1852  
1862  
1864

**Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)**  
N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

## Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository:

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 115 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing      Zone Easting Northing

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**X See continuation sheet.**

**Verbal Boundary Description:** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title: Maral S. Kalbian/ Architectural Historian and Margaret T. Peters/Research HistorianOrganization: Maral S. Kalbian date May 30, 2004street & number: 2026 Old Chapel Road telephone 540-955-1231city or town Boyce state VA zip code 22620

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See Attached Property Owners List

street &amp; number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, or to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:**

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling  
Secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

Specialty Store  
Department Store  
Warehouse

SOCIAL

Meeting Hall

GOVERNMENT

Post Office

EDUCATION

School

RELIGION

Religious facility

FUNERARY

Cemetery

TRANSPORTATION

Rail related

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:**

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling  
Secondary structure

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GOVERNMENT  
Post Office

RELIGION  
Religious facility

**7. DESCRIPTION**

**Materials:**

FOUNDATION  
Stone  
Concrete

WALLS  
BRICK  
WOOD: weatherboard  
STONE  
STUCCO  
SYNTHETICS

ROOF  
METAL: tin

OTHER  
WOOD  
BRICK  
STONE

**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:**

The Rectortown Historic District is located in the village of Rectortown in a rural area of northeastern Fauquier County about four miles north of Marshall. Sited at a dog-leg crossroads, the village was established by an act of the Virginia Assembly in 1772 on land owned by John Rector, and is considered the oldest town in Fauquier County. It was originally named

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Maidstone, presumably for the town where Lord Fairfax's home in England was located, and was known locally as Rectortown, the name that survives today. John Rector and his family, like most of the settlers in the area, were of German descent and moved there from the Germantown settlement in Fauquier County.

Although the Virginia Assembly directed that Rector was to lay off 50 acres in lots and streets for the town when it was established, no original plat has been discovered, thus the town has no official limits. Generally Rectortown is considered to encompass a much larger area that takes in properties in the rural landscape. The district encompasses approximately 115 acres that are historically and visually associated with Rectortown and does not include more remote rural areas.

The oldest resources in the village are centered near the crossroads of Rectortown Road, which led to Marshall (then known as Salem) and to points west, and Maidstone Road, which led south toward Oak Hill. The town continued to grow in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and was greatly stimulated when the Rector family donated land in the 1850s to the Manassas Gap Railroad in order to ensure that the tracks would make a loop and come through Rectortown, passing their already-established store. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the community had a school and a church as well as several commercial enterprises that catered to the local farming community. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed the growth of the northern part of the district, which was primarily under African-American ownership. This area included a church, store, and multiple dwellings.

Rectortown's layout is not based on a formal grid pattern, but instead is dictated by roads, landscape features, and property lines. A comparison of Rectortown with a ca. 1837 map of the town shows that it has remained largely unchanged since that time. The primarily linear district has boundaries that are generally located along Maidstone Road from the Norfolk-Southern Railway (originally the Manassas Gap Railroad) north to the junction with Rectortown Road. The boundaries extend west along both sides of Rectortown Road to the last dwellings in the village, and east to just past the junction with Atoka Road in order to incorporate a more rural property that is clearly visible from the district. The boundary of the district then extends north along both sides of Atoka Road and takes in the primarily African-American resources that developed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The district contains 54 properties with 81 contributing resources. The 32 noncontributing resources are primarily outbuildings and a few modern dwellings.

The majority of buildings in Rectortown are dwellings, but the village also includes two



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churches, a school, an Odd Fellows hall, a post office, multiple commercial buildings, and several cemeteries. The buildings are generally uniformly set back from the road and feature well landscaped yards, some of which are defined by stone walls. Archaeological resources are not included in this nomination.

Rectortown was significant during the Civil War, as it was Colonel John S. Mosby's unofficial headquarters and the old Rector's store was used as a prison for captured Federal troops. A Civil War Trails program marker notes the significance of the community. It was also the site of Union General George McClellan's headquarters in November 1862, when he received word from President Lincoln that he was being relieved of his post.

Today, Rectortown is predominantly a residential area with its own post office. The train still passes through town, although it no longer stops, and most of the stores have been converted into dwellings. To drive through Rectortown is to experience a fairly intact collection of buildings that capture the town's character during the late 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Rectortown is a small rural community that lies in northeastern Fauquier County, Virginia, about one mile east of Goose Creek. It is located on land that was originally part of a 1741 land grant to Jacob and Tilman Weaver, that later passed to John Rector. In 1772, Rector was authorized by the Virginia Assembly to lay out a town on his property, having argued that several tradesmen had already settled in the area and more would come if a town were established. Today Rectortown exists as primarily a linear community centered near a dog-leg intersection of three fairly significant roads. Rectortown Road contains the oldest resources and was an early link between Winchester and Salem (now Marshall). The highest concentration of buildings in the district is found at the junction of Rectortown Road and Maidstone Road, which runs south to the Manassas Gap Railroad line (now the Norfolk-Southern) that was laid out in 1852 (**Photo 1**). Atoka Road, which runs north of Rectortown Road to what was the Ashby Gap Turnpike, primarily contains early-20<sup>th</sup>-century resources associated with the African-American citizens of the community.

The 54 properties in the Rectortown Historic District illustrate the story of the community's development over a period of more than two hundred years. Six properties date to the last half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, eight to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, 25 to the 1880-1910 period; seven to

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the 1920-1954 period; and eight to the modern period. It began as a mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century crossroads and developed into a bustling mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century railroad community. The village is considered the unofficial capital of "Mosby's Confederacy," and there was considerable troop movement throughout the area during the Civil War.

The vast majority of resources in the district are of the vernacular tradition; yet some of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century properties display elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Log, brick, and stone are the most common materials for the earliest resources and are often used in combination with each other. Later buildings are generally of frame construction, clad in either stucco or weatherboard. The Gothic Revival and the Craftsman style are evident in a few of the 20<sup>th</sup> century resources.

Several resources remain that date from the early period of the community's settlement and are either of log or stone construction. The 2-story log building known as Maidstone Ordinary [030-0036] is located along Rectorstown Road and is commonly believed to have been constructed ca. 1763 (**Photo 2**). Most likely, it was constructed ca. 1793 when Daniel Floweree obtained a license to run a tavern here. The front section is log covered in weatherboard, sits on a stone foundation, and features two large exterior-end stone chimneys (the one to the west has a brick stack), a gable roof clad in wood shingles, exposed rafter ends, 6/6-sash windows; and an enclosed front porch on a stone foundation. A shed-roofed stone wing with an exterior-end stone chimney and rear gable-roofed dormer runs the entire width of the rear of the log portion. It is attached by an enclosed breezeway to a 1-story, gable-roofed (wood shingles), stone kitchen wing with an exterior-end stone chimney. As the interior was not inspected, it is uncertain as to whether the log and the stone portions were constructed at the same time.

The Rector-Slack Log House at 2981 Rectorstown Road [030-5155-0023] is another 18th-century dwelling in the district (**Photo 3**). The 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, exposed log (v-notched) cabin features exposed rafter ends, a batten door with a 4-light window, a stone foundation, 6/6-sash windows, weatherboard and attic windows in the gable ends, and a large exterior-end stone chimney. To the east side is a 1-story shed-roofed stone wing with an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack and a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century side wing. The building is in relatively fair condition, although it has been empty for several years. It is believed to have been constructed around 1780 for the Rector family.

The front portion of the Ashby House [030-5155-0027] is also of log construction and dates to

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this period, although it has been greatly remodeled. The property features an interesting ca. 1800, 3-bay, gable-roofed stuccoed outbuilding that served multiple uses. The right bay is log and was originally clad in weatherboard and used as a meat house. The left two bays are of stone construction and were probably constructed as a kitchen. The exterior-end flue is concrete block but may have replaced an earlier chimney. The floor in this section is bricklined and there is a built-in shelf, probably to hold foodstuffs.

Located on the west side of Maidstone Road just south of the junction with Rectortown Road, the Georg Mann House [030-5155-0009] is unusually sited perpendicular, not parallel, to the road. One of three stone dwellings in the district, this random rubble dwelling is comprised of a 2-story, 2-bay main block with a gable roof and interior-end stone chimneys. To the east is a 1 ½-story 2-bay stone wing that was probably constructed at the same time. The main block has a boxed cornice with returns, 4-light attic windows in the gable end, a recessed 8-paneled entry door sheltered by a gabled hood, an asymmetric façade, 9/6 and 6/6 windows, and a rear 1-story frame wing with exterior-end stone chimney with a brick stack and a side porch with side lean-to. The 1 ½-story side service wing features an exterior-end stone chimney, front and rear gable-roofed dormers, and 4/4 windows. According to earlier architectural surveys conducted on the property, the chimney to the west has a corner fireplace and the chimney on the east originally opened into the room that is now the hall. The current stair was a later addition as was much of the interior woodwork which came from a Federal-style (ca. 1800-20) house outside of Mt. Jackson in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and was installed here in the early 1970s. The house was constructed ca. 1795 by Georg Mann who had purchased an 88-acre tract from Benjamin and Sally Rector in 1792. Outbuildings include a 1-story pyramidal-roofed stone springhouse located in the front yard near the road and an early-20<sup>th</sup>-century, 2-story, stuccoed, 1-car garage with a heated second story above.

One of the most interesting dwellings in the district is Julep Chase, at 2995 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0024]. This visually prominent house is one of the oldest in Rectortown and is comprised of a vernacular 2-story 3-bay stone section with a side 2-story (originally 1 ½-story), 3-bay brick wing (**Photo 4**). It appears the stone section was constructed first, although an earlier architectural survey suggests the brick section is earlier. The stone section, constructed ca. 1800, has a central door with an exterior-end stone chimney and is made up of one room with an early-to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century mantel. It probably at one time had a corner boxed stair. The brick section contains the stair hall and a dining room on the first floor and appears to have been constructed ca. 1820 and raised to a full 2 stories from its original 1 ½-story height in the mid-19<sup>th</sup>

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century. The extremely long stack of the exterior-end brick chimney on this section as well as the original attic windows indicate the original height of the building. The present owners (since 1985) have removed the plaster that once covered the stone section and are in the process of completing the same on the brick section. During the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century the house was owned by John Murray and is often referred to as the Murray house. It was used as the Rectortown Post Office during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The central portion of the house at Mt. Airy Farm (Pennygent Farm) [030-5155-0051] is a 2-story, 2-bay stone block with an exterior-end stone chimney. Constructed in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the house has been enlarged on multiple occasions and now includes a cross-gable-roofed wing to the north that was constructed in 1946-1947, and a gable-roofed wing to the south that was added around 1920 and remodeled in the late 1970s. Exterior architectural details include 6/6-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, stucco siding on the wings; multiple chimneys, and a 3-bay porch on the east side of the original portion. The working farm is located at the southeast edge of the district, near the junction of Rectortown and Atoka roads, and includes a stone meat house on a raised stone cellar that houses a root cellar, and a variety of later farm outbuildings. These include: a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century, gambrel-roofed corn crib with board-and-batten siding and two drive-through bays; a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century, gable-roofed, frame (board and batten) barn on a stone foundation with a large side wing; an early-20<sup>th</sup>-century, gambrel-roofed, (board and batten) barn on a stone foundation; and a ca. 1950 concrete silo. Pennygent Farm is the most rural of the properties included in the district but it still contributes to its visual cohesiveness. In addition, many of the previous owners, including Waynefield Floweree and Luke Woodward, were of prominent Rectortown families. In 1885, land was deducted from this property for the Rectortown School [030-5155-0031].

According to Joseph Martin's New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia written in 1835, at that time, Rectortown had a population of 100 with 24 dwellings, three blacksmith shops, three merchant mills, two stores, one Methodist church, and one of each of the following: a tavern, saw mill, carding machine, wagon maker, cabinet maker, boot and shoe maker, tailor, and physician. One of the dwellings constructed during the first decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that was included in Martin's description is Aspendale at 2974 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0015].

Located on the south side of Rectortown Road, across from the post office, Aspendale has a large yard. The property, also known as Aspenvale, Aspen Dale, and Aspen Hill, is an impressive Federal-style brick dwelling and is comprised of a 2-story, 3-bay main block with a gable roof

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and semi-exterior-end brick chimneys. A 1 ½-story 2-bay brick service wing with an exterior-end brick chimney extends to the east and is laid in 5-course American bond. The main block, constructed ca. 1833 is laid in Flemish-bond brick on the front and 5-course American-bond on the sides and back. It features a delicate mousetooth cornice, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows with brick jack arches, louvered wooden shutters, a 3-light transom over 6-panel front door, square attic windows; and a modern 1-bay gable-roofed porch with triple Tuscan columns as supports and a plain railing. Aspendale is one of several brick structures in the district and is distinguished as the best example of the Federal style. Historical and architectural evidence suggest the house was constructed by Benjamin Hitt around 1833. The side wing appears to have been added in 1849 when the value of improvements rose from \$800 to \$1200. The property was acquired by Dr. S. H. Halley in 1854. He had an office in the small building in the front yard and his tombstone (d. 1885) is leaning against a tree in the front yard.

The Brick Store House [030-5155-00025] is located at the north side of the junction of Maidstone and Rectortown roads and is one of the most visually prominent and historically significant buildings in the district (**Photo 5**). Constructed ca. 1840, this 3-story, 3-bay, gable-end building is made up of a 2-story brick section (5-course American bond) on a full raised stone basement. The basement/1<sup>st</sup> floor was used as a bar, the second as a store, and the third as a residence. The side 2-story wing (full basement of stone and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor brick) was also used commercially. The three bays on the basement and second-floor levels are comprised of a double central door flanked by 6/6-sash windows. The first-floor windows have segmental arches while the second story ones are flat topped by brick jack arches. The second-floor central door opens out to an iron balcony. The 2-bay third floor has 6/6 windows and the attic story has one 6/6 window. The building also has two interior-end brick chimneys, a complex stepped brick cornice, a large door on the 2<sup>nd</sup>-story side bay where there was once a large frame bay window projection, basement entries on the side, standing-seam metal roofing, and a side-gable-roofed wing that is now used as a garage. The building is reputed to have been a meeting and secret hiding place of Col. John S. Mosby and his Rangers. It was historically known as Luke Woodward's Store and for many years housed the post office. Between the years of 1899 and 1902 a large frame dwelling was added to the west side of the building and was known as Hotel Lewis. It has since been removed although the concrete steps leading up to it from the street are still intact. The store, which during much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was run by William H. Lewis, closed in 1947 and the building is now a residence. Historic photographs show that the gable end of the building once had a 3-bay, full-width front porch on the second level that was supported by tall brick piers and accessible by a set of wooden stairs.

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Another early commercial building in the district is Rector's Warehouse and Station [030-5155-0002], located at the corner of Maidstone and Lost Corner roads, immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks (**Photo 6**). The oldest portion of this stone plastered building dates to ca. 1835 and is believed to have been constructed by Alfred Rector as a store and warehouse. Rector, along with other residents of the town, undoubtedly were influential in routing the Manassas Gap Railroad to its current location--right by Rector's building. The building was then enlarged and used as a station, store, and post office. It was used as a Federal prison during the Civil War and contains period graffiti on some of the interior walls. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the building was used as part of a Rectortown Farm Center, which sold farm implements for several decades. It is currently used for storage and the current owner would like to convert it into a museum.

Architecturally, the building is significant as a rare example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century stone commercial building with a fairly intact interior. It is a 1 ½-story structure on a banked basement that is raised on the north side. The exterior walls are plastered (on hand-split lath) and the double-hung windows have 9/6 and 6/6-sash windows. The gable roof, clad in standing-seam metal and v-crimp metal, has lower cross gables and is dominated by a large center cupola. The upper story of the building was used as a granary and retains a center passage with bins off one side. The original portion appears to be the south section closest to the railroad tracks and is 6 bays wide with 2 doors and multiple windows. A wraparound porch once extended to the front but is now only present on the east side. The northeast section appears to have been a later addition and the final addition was the northwest corner which included the post office area. Much of the interior of the building is intact, although in need of repair.

Denham, located at 2971 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0022], was also constructed around this time, although it is widely held that it was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (**Photo 7**). The 2-story, 3-bay, brick (5-course American bond) dwelling exhibits exterior elements typical of the vernacular late Greek Revival style, typical of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. These include 2/2-windows with louvered shutters, a 6-panel front door with ramped pediment trim, gable-end returns, stone foundation, and 2 interior-end brick chimneys. The 3-bay front porch has a bracketed cornice and a new stone foundation and new baseless fluted Doric columns. Additions include a rear 2-story ell with side 2-story enclosed porches (clad in stucco) and a 1-story rear wing. The property also contains a fine collection of early-20<sup>th</sup>-century outbuildings including a barn, garage, meat house, and chicken coop.

Some of the oldest legible gravestones at the Rectortown Cemetery [030-5155-0012], located off

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the east side Maidstone Road just south of the junction with Rectortown Road, date to the 1840s. Two stone gateposts and angle parapet walls with a concrete cap are located along the road along with an American wire gate and wrought-iron arched sign that reads "Rectortown Cemetery." These appear to have been added in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The cemetery contains about 25 marked graves, some of which are in family plots, and the earliest of which is from 1843. There appear to be at least as many unmarked graves. Some of the family names include Sampsell, Seaton, Fishback, and Rector. Three modern stones (Hans Jacob Richter d. 1729, John Rector d. 1773, and John Rector Jr. d. 1773) are found in the graveyard but it is unclear whether the men are buried here.

Just south of the cemetery is a dwelling named Maidstone [030-5155-0008], which is a fine example of a fairly large mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century, T-shaped vernacular dwelling. The property, which sits on a fairly large and open lot, was occupied by Union officers under the command of General McClellan, who supposedly had his tent in the front yard where he received word from President Lincoln relieving him of his command. The main house, which is two stories and clad in stucco, sits on a stone foundation and features 6/6-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, gable-end returns, interior-end brick chimneys, a plain frieze, louvered shutters, a 4-light transom and sidelights around the door, and modern front and side porches and a rear wing.

Rectortown received a huge economic boost in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, after the Manassas Gap Railroad was laid through Fauquier County. Alfred Rector, a shareholder in the railroad, apparently gave the railroad the land necessary to make a loop past his property in Rectortown. This spurred more commercial growth, especially along the railroad track. Rector's already established store there was expanded. Across the tracks to the south was a 2-story frame house that was known as the Dulaney Clubhouse, that catered to travelers. It was recently torn down but the doorway has been installed along the east side of Rector's Warehouse. The log house at 8517 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0006] was constructed around this time and has been recently remodeled.

Rectortown was a significant location during the Civil War, as is noted in a recently installed Civil War Trails program marker near Rector's Warehouse. The trains that had boarded troops in Delaplane for the Battle of Bull Run, the first major battle of the Civil War, passed by here on their way to Manassas. The community in general is considered by historians as the unofficial headquarters for Col. John Mosby and his Rangers, and several significant events happened here during the War.

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The majority of the buildings within the Rectortown Historic District date from the Reconstruction era up to the beginning of World War I, attesting to the growth that occurred during that period, much of which was stimulated by the existence of the railroad. Resources from this period include dwellings, as well as commercial buildings, a school, and a church. It is interesting to note however, that these were located toward the older part of town near the junction of Rectortown and Maidstone Roads.

Althea, located at 8424 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0011], is a fine example within the district of a fairly intact late-19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular frame dwelling with a central front gable and full-width porch (**Photo 8**). It is a 2-story, 3-bay, frame (German-lap siding), double-pile dwelling with a central front gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. It rests on a stone foundation, and has 2/2-sash windows, a 4-light transom and 3-light sidelights around the front door, a plain frieze and cornerboards, and a 3-bay porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets. Other late-19<sup>th</sup>-century dwellings in the district include the Waddell House [030-5155-0005] at 8520 Maidstone Road; the house at 2965 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0019], and several dwellings along Atoka Road [030-5155-0035, 0038, and 0046]. These tend to follow well-established vernacular forms like the hall-parlor plan and the I-house and have exterior architectural detailing that is generally limited to the porch and eaves.

One of the resources in the historic district was constructed ca. 1880 as one of seven new free public white elementary schools in Fauquier County. The original section of the Rectortown School [030-5155-0031], now a dwelling, is the first-floor, two-room brick section. The second-story frame section was added as an auditorium ca. 1906 and the side 1-story wing ca. 1920. The school closed in the mid-1950s and the building was then converted into a dwelling.

The district contains two churches, the oldest of which is the Rectortown United Methodist Church [030-5155-0030]. The current building was constructed in 1894 and replaced an earlier building (**Photo 9**). Methodism began early in this community and Bishop Asbury preached in the village in 1781. The 1-story, 1-bay, gable-end church is three bays deep and features a projecting front rectangular entrance bay with square bell tower with rectangular louvers and a denticulated cornice topped by a conical spire. The walls are currently clad in vinyl siding, while the roof is of standing-seam metal. Other details include double-leaf 4-paneled front doors, a plain frieze with returns, 6/6-sash windows, a rear apse, a stone foundation, and a modern 1-story 3-bay side wing.



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The other church is located on the north end of Rectorstown along the west side of Atoka Road and was built for an African-American Baptist congregation. According to the datestone, Mount Olive Baptist Church [030-5155-0039] was constructed in 1911, replacing an 1867 church. The 1-story, 3-bay, gable end, vernacular Gothic Revival-style frame church is currently being enlarged. The main entrance is through the projecting, 1-bay, rectangular, 3-stage bell tower which is now concealed by a large pedimented vestibule addition under construction. This addition has a central door flanked by lancet-arched windows and topped by a round-arched transom. The 3-bay porch is integral and the pedimented gable end has a lunette-shaped louvered window. Also, as part of this addition, the side ca. 1955 gable-roofed wing is being enlarged. The original bell tower has a pyramidal roof of standing-seam metal and paired pointed-arched louvered vents in the belfry.

The district contains several examples of early-20<sup>th</sup>-century dwellings. As with the late-19<sup>th</sup>-century examples, these tend to be fairly subdued in their decoration and follow well-established vernacular forms. Examples include the house at 8495 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0007], the house at 8432 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0010], Araglin [030-5155-0013], the house at 2994 Rectorstown Road [030-5155-0014], Mulberry Banks [030-5155-0033], the Emerson Smith House [030-5155-0043], the house at 2874 Atoka Road [030-5155-0045], and the Bannister House [030-5155-0049]. The Jackson-Grant House, at 2914 Atoka Road [030-5155-0040], is an intact, 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house clad in weatherboard and roofed in standing-seam metal (**Photo 10**). It was constructed in 1924 for Caine Jackson, one of Rectorstown's African-American citizens and is a representative example of houses found in the district from that era.

Even during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries new commercial construction in Rectorstown was generally located either near the railroad or at the center of the community, along Rectorstown Road. The one exception is the abandoned store along Atoka Road [030-5155-0048] that was built in the northern part of Rectorstown in an area primarily inhabited by African-Americans that settled that area in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Across the road from the abandoned store is the Mt. Olive Odd Fellows Lodge [030-5155-0044], a 2-story, 3-bay, frame (board-and-batten), gable-end (standing-seam metal) building constructed ca. 1935. Currently abandoned, the building, which is 3 bays deep, has exposed rafter ends, 6/6-sash windows, a stone foundation, and an interior-end brick chimney. The cornerstone reads, "Mount Olive Lodge."

Westwood Custom Farming, originally known as Bedford Glascock's Granary [030-5155-0001] was constructed ca. 1880 directly adjacent to the railroad tracks just east of Rector's Warehouse.

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Around 1930, a large complex was also constructed near the railroad and operated for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as the Rectortown Farm Center [030-5155-0003], a distributor of International Harvester farming machinery and well known in the region.

Slack's Store [030-5155-0022], however, is the most prominent commercial building from this era as it was the local general store for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Constructed around 1890 by a Mr. N. B. Rector, the store was purchased by Joe Slack in 1939 and operated as Slack's Store until it closed in 1999. Currently used as a residence, the building is made up of a 2-story central block with side 1-story wings. This center 2-story, 3-bay portion is clad in asbestos shingles and features 6/6-sash windows, gable-end returns, and interior and exterior-end brick flues. The storefront is comprised of a central double door with large 1/1-sash windows flanking it. A shed-roofed hood supported by wooden brackets protects the front of this section and extends to include the front of the side 1-story shed-roofed wing to the west. Next door is the Rectortown Post Office [030-5155-0021], constructed by the Slacks in 1954. This building, which includes a partial historic interior that came from a former post office in Edinburg, Virginia, is still used as the community post office. Other commercial buildings from this period include Kincheloe's Store [030-5155-0016] and Ashby's Store [030-5155-0053], both of which have been converted into dwellings.

The Lewis House [030-5155-0004] is one of several bungalows in the district that date to the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame (German-lap siding), gable-roofed bungalow features Colonial Revival detailing and appears to have been recently remodeled. It has a stone foundation, a somewhat unusual feature for an early-20<sup>th</sup>-century house and may indicate that an earlier house once stood on the site. Details include 2/2 and paired 2/2 windows, a large central brick chimney, a front door with sidelights, a split-level stone foundation, a 3-bay Colonial Revival-style porch with Tuscan columns and sawn balustrade with tulip cut-outs, and large front and rear gable-roofed dormers. The House at 2955 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0018] is a fine example of a brick bungalow from the period (**Photo 11**). The 1 ½-story, gable-roofed building has a large gable-roofed front dormer that contains a central door flanked by 4/1-sash windows and clad in wood shingles. The rear gable-roofed dormer is smaller and has one 4/1-sash window and is also clad in wood shingles. The house has 2 brick chimneys; the exterior-end one breaks through the eaves, while the other is interior. Other details include overhanging eaves, 8/1-sash windows (some triple), French doors on the first-floor façade, a soldier brick course between the floors, 3-light basement windows, and lunette attic vents in the gable end. The unusual feature is the integral front porch with battered brick posts, a detail usually rendered

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in wood or wood on a brick pier.

Willis Field [030-5155-0017], located at 2954 Rectortown Road, is an example in the district of the American Foursquare, an extremely popular architectural form of the first half of the 20th century. Usually 2 ½ stories in height, these dwellings are usually square in shape and feature dormers. The front portion of Willis Field is the original core of the house and still features overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, 8/1 sash windows, an hip-roofed dormer, and a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, all characteristic of the American Foursquare. The large 2-story cross-gable rear wing and 1-story hip-roofed side wing are modern additions.

The district contains eight non-contributing dwellings. With a few exceptions, they are all generally in keeping with the material and detailing of the historic resources in Rectortown and are not visually distracting.

Rectortown, because of its location along fairly major local arteries, is still very vibrant. Freight trains still pass through town although they don't stop. While the store has closed, the post office is still operational. The village retains visual cohesiveness and an identity that is centered around the churches in the community. The historic resources that make up the Rectortown Historic District represent the town from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It maintains a remarkable degree of architectural integrity and is surrounded by unspoiled open farmland (**Photo 12**).

**RECTORTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY**

**NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:**

The properties are listed numerically by street address. All resources are contributing unless otherwise noted and are keyed to the map in regular order.

**Atoka Road**

**Atoka Road    030-5155-0044**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Meeting Hall, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1935**

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame (board and batten), gable-end (standing-seam metal) building was constructed ca. 1935 as the Mount Olive Odd Fellows Lodge and Hall. The building, which is 3 bays deep, has exposed rafter ends, 6/6-sash windows, a stone foundation, and an interior-end brick chimney. The cornerstone reads, "Mount Olive Lodge."

*Individual Resource Status:* **Meeting Hall**

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**Atoka Road 030-5155-0048**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1910**

This abandoned 2-story, gable-end, 2-bay former store has board and batten siding, a standing-seam metal roof, stone pier foundation, and a central concrete block flue. The windows are missing and the building appears to be failing structurally in the rear.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

**2857 Atoka Road 030-5155-0046**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame (German-lap siding) gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1890. It is currently abandoned but retains high architectural integrity and has the following details: 6/6-sash windows, 2 interior-end concrete block flues, gable-end returns, a large central-front gable with returns and a 6-light attic window, corner boards, 3-bay front porch with turned posts, and rear shed-roofed porch that is partially enclosed with board and batten siding and has a concrete block flue.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

**2874 Atoka Road 030-5155-0045**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1910**

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame (Bricktex), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular dwelling was constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and has the following details: 6/6-sash windows, a central brick flue, a 2-bay front porch with turned posts, a stone foundation, and a rear 1-story wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

**2877 Atoka Road 030-5155-0047**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1954**

This 1-story, 4-bay, hip-roofed, brick vernacular dwelling was constructed in 1954 by Charles E. Thomas, who still resides here. It has deeply overhanging eaves, and exterior-end brick chimney, 1/1 windows, and a large front multi-light bay window.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

**2888 Atoka Road 030-5155-0043**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

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This 2-story, 3-bay, frame (German-lap siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house is in relatively unaltered condition. It features 2/2-sash windows, a stone foundation, an interior-end flue, a plain frieze with gable-end returns, capped corner boards; a rear 1-story ell; a side 1-story projecting bay on south end of house; 3-bay screened in porch, and modern rear deck.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Meat house**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Contributing**

**2897 Atoka Road 030-5155-0049**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1910**

This is an example of a fairly typical, early-20th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame (stucco), gable-roofed (asphalt-shingle) I-house. It has an interior-end flue, a 3-bay front porch with turned posts, a rear 2-story ell with interior-end flue, new 1/1 windows, and a modern exterior-end concrete block flue.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Ruins**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Contributing**

**2900 Atoka Road 030-5155-0042**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca. 1988**

This 2-story, gable-roofed, brick Modern Colonial was constructed around 1988 and features a side 1-story cross-gable-roofed garage attached by a breezeway.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Non-Contributing**

**2903 Atoka Road 030-5155-0050**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, ca 1850**

This 1.5-story, 1-bay log cabin has exposed v-notching at the corners and stuccoed wall. It has a gable roof clad in v-crimp metal and a large exterior-end stone chimney and appears to have been constructed in the early to mid-19th century. Other details include new windows, exposed rafter ends, and a large 2-story modern wing and side lean to.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**2908 Atoka Road 030-5155-0041**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1960**

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This house is a ca. 1960, 1-story, 4-bay Minimal Ranch with a gable roof, 1/1/ windows (jalousie windows on front), German-lap siding, and a 3-bay front porch with square posts.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Non-Contributing**

**2914 Atoka Road 030-5347**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0040**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1924**

This intact, 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house is clad in weatherboards and roofed in standing-seam metal. Details include 6/6 windows, plain friezeboard; gable-end returns; stone foundation; central interior brick flue; rear 2-story wing with central flue; and 3-bay front porch with turned posts, and metal railing. Alterations are limited to a concrete pad and iron railing on porch; new louvered wood shutters; enclosed 2-story side porches on rear wing; and rear 1-story shed-roofed wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**2932 Atoka Road 030-5346**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0039**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Church, Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, ca. 1911**

According to the datestone, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable end, vernacular Gothic Revival-style frame church was rebuilt September 17, 1911. The original church dated to 1867. The main entrance is through the projecting, 1-bay, rectangular, 3-stage bell tower which has been concealed by a large pedimented vestibule addition currently under construction. This addition has a central door flanked by lancet-arched windows and topped by a round-arched transom. The 3-bay porch is integral and the pedimented gable end has a lunette-shaped louvered window. Also, as part of this addition, the side ca. 1955 gable-roofed wing is being enlarged. The original bell tower has a pyramidal roof of standing-seam metal and paired pointed-arched louvered vents in the belfry. Other details on the church include a 4-bay-deep configuration (now 5 because of addition); gable-end returns; interior flue; asphalt shingle roof, and pointed-arched 4/4 windows with amber colored glass.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Church**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Outdoor Recreation**

**Contributing**

**2940 Atoka Road 030-5155-0038**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This abandoned house is comprised of a ca. 1890s, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), frame (aluminum siding) section with exposed rafter ends, a central flue, 2/2-frieze windows, and modern 1/1 windows. Attached to the north is a 1-story, gable-end frame building

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also covered in aluminum siding with an interior-end brick flue that may have originally been a commercial building.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**2950 Atoka Road 030-5155-0037**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1950**

This ca. 1950, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), concrete block (stuccoed) dwelling features 6/6 sash windows, 2 interior-end chimneys, and a modern bay window.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**2962 Atoka Road 030-5155-0036**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1965**

This house is a mid-1960s 1-story, 4-bay Minimal Ranch with a gable roof, 1/1/ windows, and a bay window.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

**2974 Atoka Road 030-5155-0035**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame (stucco), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house is in relatively unaltered condition. It features 2/2-sash windows, a stone foundation, 2 interior-end flues, a plain frieze with gable-end returns, 2-light sidelights around the front door, and a 1-bay front porch with Tuscan columns. A 2-story rear ell has an interior-end flue and a modern side 1-story wing that is currently under construction.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Contributing**

**Crenshaw Road**

**2806 Crenshaw Road 030-0036**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0026**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1763**

This 2-story log building is known as Maidstone Ordinary and is commonly believed to have been constructed ca. 1763 (sign in front yard) but most probably was constructed ca. 1793 when

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Daniel Floweree obtained a license to run a tavern here. The front section is log covered in weatherboard, sits on a stone foundation, and features 2 large exterior-end stone chimneys (the one to the west has a brick stack), a gable roof clad in wood shingles, exposed rafter ends, 6/6-sash windows; and an enclosed front porch on stone foundation. A shed-roofed stone wing with an exterior-end stone chimney and rear gable-roofed dormer runs the entire width of the rear of the log cabin and is attached by an enclosed breezeway to a 1-story, stone, gable-roofed (wood shingle) kitchen wing with an exterior-end stone chimney. The interior was not inspected so it is uncertain which part of the house came first, the log or the stone.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Meat house**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Well House**

**Contributing**

**Lost Corner Road**

**3036 Lost Corner Road 030-5155-0001**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Warehouse, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1880**

Three-story, frame (vertical wood siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) warehouse/mill located right off railroad tracks. The building sits on a stone foundation and has the following architectural details: 6/6-sash windows with metal bars; louvered gable-end attic windows; overhanging eaves; exposed rafter ends; a 5-bay wraparound porch with square posts and picket railing; and a historic metal sign (Westwood Custom Farming). The wooden chute from the 2nd story suggests that the building may have been a mill as well as a warehouse.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Warehouse**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Storage**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

**Maidstone Road**

**Maidstone Road 030-5155-0012**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Cemetery,**

The cemetery contains about 25 marked graves, some are in family plots- there appear to be at least as many unmarked graves. The earliest appears to be from 1843.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Cemetery**

**Contributing**



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**8424 Maidstone Road 030-5155-0011**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1880**

Althea is a 2-story, 3-bay, frame (German-lap siding), double-pile dwelling with a central front gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. Details include a stone foundation, 2/2-sash windows, 4-light transom and 3-light sidelights around door; plain frieze and cornerboards, attic window in central front gable, and a 3-bay porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets and plain balustrade. The original chimneys and shutters are missing and the rear 1-story wing has a modern exterior brick chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**8432 Maidstone Road 030-5155-0010**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This building is comprised of a 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end section with a side 1-story wing. The entrance is along the north side of the 2-story section and is accessible from the front porch of the 1-story wing. The 2-story section appears to have been constructed ca. 1900 and has a stone foundation, an exterior-end stuccoed chimney, Masonite siding, modern 1/1 and false 6/6-sash windows, and a rectangular attic vent in the front gable end. The form is somewhat unusual for a residence and in fact may have originally been a store.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**8436 Maidstone Road 030-0232**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0009**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1795**

This random rubble stone dwelling is comprised of a 2-story, 2-bay main block with a gable roof and interior-end stone chimneys. To the east is a 1 1/2-story, 2-bay stone wing that was probably constructed at the same time. The main block has the following exterior details: boxed cornice with returns, 4-light attic windows in the gable end, recessed 8-paneled entry door sheltered by a gabled hood, asymmetrical façade, standing-seam metal roofing, 9/6 and 6/6 windows, rear 1-story frame wing with exterior-end stone chimney with a brick stack and a side porch with side lean-to. The 1 1/2-story side service wing features an exterior-end stone chimney, front and rear gable-roofed dormers, and 4/4 windows. According to earlier architectural surveys conducted on the property, the chimney to the west has a corner fireplace and the chimney on the east originally opened into the room that is now the hall. The current stair was a later addition as was much of the interior woodwork which came from a Federal-style (ca. 1800-20) house outside of Mt. Jackson in Shenandoah County, Virginia and was installed here in the early 1970s.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

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*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Spring/Spring House**

**Contributing**

**8449 Maidstone Road 030-0834**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0008**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1850**

This 2-story, T-shaped, cross-gable-roofed frame dwelling clad in stucco appears to date to the mid-19th-century. It features a stone foundation, rear and front projecting cross gables, 6/6-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, gable-end returns, interior-end brick chimneys, a plain frieze, louvered shutters, 4-light transom and sidelights, paired 4/4 windows on first floor of projecting front gable, louvered wooden shutters, 4-light attic windows in side cross gable, diamond shaped attic vents in front cross gable, 3-bay front porch with ca. 1955 slate floor and stoop and square posts supports, 3-bay side porch, and side and rear 1-story modern wings.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Barn**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Contributing**

**8495 Maidstone Road 030-0927**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0007**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

The original portion of this house is the 2-story, 3-bay frame section now concealed by the mature Leyland cypress trees in the front of it. The house still retains the original standing-seam metal roof, weatherboard siding, plain frieze with returns, split-level stone foundation, capped corner boards, weatherboard siding, rear 2-story ell, and some 2/2-sash windows. The main entrance is now off the rear ell and the house has a modern rear and side addition, some new windows, an enclosed (originally open 3-bay) front porch, and a rebuilt exterior-end stone chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Spring/Spring House**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Pool/Swimming Pool**

**Non-Contributing**

**8517 Maidstone Road 030-5155-0006**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1850**

This 1-story, 3-bay, log cabin was extensively altered in the 1980s when the interior was renovated and the roof and chimney raised in order to accommodate a ½ story. Details include

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exposed v-notch log joints, exposed rafter ends, a stone foundation, 6/6-sash windows, 4-light attic windows, board and batten in the gable ends, exterior-end stone chimney with sloped shoulders, a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square wood posts, and a rear shed-roofed screened-in porch.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Pump House**

**Contributing**  
**Non-Contributing**

**8520 Maidstone Road 030-5155-0005**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1880**

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame (stuccoed), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) dwelling has a large central front gable and an exterior-end chimney on the south end. Its façade is asymmetrical and suggest that it may have been built in two sections. The chimney also appears to have been extended and may indicate a raising of the roof line. Nonetheless, the house contains the following details: gable-end returns, a stone foundation, 4-light attic windows, a 5-bay porch with paneled posts and turned spindle brackets and a 3-board balustrade, and a rear 2-story wing with a 1 ½-story wing extension that contains an exterior-end chimney. Recent alterations included new 6/6-sash windows, new front porch balustrade and new front door.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Meat house**

**Contributing**  
**Contributing**

**8528 Maidstone Road 030-5155-0004**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5 Style:**

**Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1910**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame (German-lap siding), gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) bungalow features Colonial Revival detailing and appears to have been recently remodeled. It has a stone foundation, a somewhat unusual feature for an early-20th-century house and may indicate that an earlier house once stood on the site. Details include: 2/2 and paired 2/2 windows, large central brick chimney, split-level stone foundation, 3-bay Colonial Revival-style porch with Tuscan columns and sawn balustrade with tulip cut-outs, large gable-roofed front dormer with tripartite window with paired 2/2 flanked by 1/1 windows, matching rear dormer, diamond 4-light attic window in front dormer and gable ends, wood shingles in gable ends, and a central front door with sidelights. It appears that the dormers may have been resided and given new windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Chicken coop**

**Contributing**  
**Contributing**

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**8534 Maidstone Road 030-5155-0003**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1930**

One-story, rectangular commercial building constructed of concrete block with a standing-seam metal gable-end roof and exposed rafter ends. The right portion of the building was constructed in the 1930s and was expanded ca. 1947 with the addition of the side concrete block addition with a stepped front parapet. Details include metal casement windows, garage doors, multi-part front; opening for creek to run beneath building; rear shed-roofed wing; v-crimp metal roofing, and modern windows along Maidstone Road.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Commercial Building**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Commercial Building**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Commercial Building**

**Contributing**

**Rectortown Road**

**Rectortown Road 030-5155-0002**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca. 1835**

The original section of this stone building dates to ca. 1835 and is believed to have been constructed by Alfred Rector as a store and warehouse. Rector was influential in having the Manassas Gap Railroad come right by his building. The building was then enlarged and used as a station, store and post office. The stone building is one-and-a-half stories on a banked basement that is raised on the north side. The exterior walls are plastered (on hand-split lath) and the double-hung windows have 9/6 and 6/6-sash windows. The gable roof, clad in standing-seam and v-crimp metal, has lower cross gables and is dominated by a large center cupola. The upper story of the building was used as a granary and retains a center passage with bins off one side. The original portion appears to be the south section closest to the railroad tracks and is 6 bays wide with 2 doors and multiple windows. A wraparound porch once came around to the front but is now only present on the east side. The northeast section appears to have been a later addition and the final addition was the northwest corner which included the post office area. Much of the interior of the building is intact, although in need of repair. A notable feature is the Civil War graffiti. According to the Civil War Trails Marker, the building was used as Federal prison and the graffiti drawn by prisoners.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Commercial Building**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

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**Rectortown Road 030-5155-0032**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Foundation, ca. 1900**

All that remains from this house are the four stone basement walls that show the house was a full basement with basement windows and a door in the rear. The area measures approximately 16' x 24'.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Ruins**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Cemetery**

**Contributing**

**2954 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0017**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1910**

This house is a good example of a fairly large, 2 ½-story, frame American Foursquare with a large rear addition. The house has the following details: stucco siding; hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal; front hip-roofed dormer with attic vent; overhanging eaves; plain frieze; 8/1-sash windows; triple window on front; transom and sidelights around door; missing chimneys on original block; 10-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and triple colonettes at the corners; 2-story cross-gable rear wing and 1-story hip-roofed side wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**2955 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0018**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style:**

**Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1920**

This house is a fine example of a Craftsman bungalow rendered in brick. The 1 ½-story, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) building has a large gable-roofed front dormer with a central door flanked by 4/1-sash windows and clad in wood shingles. The rear gable-roofed dormer is smaller and has one 4/1-sash window and is also clad in wood shingles. The house has 2 brick chimneys: the exterior-end one breaks through the eaves, while the other is interior. Other details include overhanging eaves, 8/1-sash windows (some triple), French doors on the first-floor façade, a soldier brick course between the floors, 3-light basement windows, integral front porch with battered brick posts and 3-board railing, and lunette attic vent in gable end. Alterations are limited to a new asphalt shingle roof and a missing balustrade in front of the door on the front dormer.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

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**2965 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0019**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 3-bay, cross-gable-roofed frame vernacular dwelling on a stone foundation is currently undergoing a major renovation. The front is covered in vinyl siding with modern 6/6 vinyl windows, tar paper on parts of first floor, and has a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts. The front has a pedimented gable end that is clad with wood shingles. The rear portion of the house is stuccoed with new 6/6-sash windows and gable-end returns where the pent roof was. The house has all new windows and new siding, trim, metal roof and modern rear deck. The exterior form and roof line is still highly recognizable as historic, but the detailing is modern.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**2970 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0016**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1910**

This former store (Kincheloe's Store) appears to have been constructed ca. 1910 and has been converted into a residence. It is a fairly long, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end building with the following details: paired 2/2-sash windows on front and 6/6-sash windows on side; modern concrete foundation; German-lap siding; standing-seam metal roof; 3-bay front porch with turned posts and plain balusters; louvered wooden shutters; interior brick flue; and one missing flue.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Commercial Building**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

**2971 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0020**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular Greek Revival, ca. 1850**

This 2-story, 3-bay, mid-19th-century brick (5-course American bond) dwelling exhibits exterior elements typical of the vernacular Late Greek Revival style. These include 2/2-windows with louvered shutters, a 6-panel front door with ramped pediment trim, gable-end returns, stone foundation, and 2 interior-end brick chimneys. The 3-bay front porch has a bracketed cornice and a new stone foundation and new baseless fluted Doric columns. The house also has a rear 2-story ell with side 2-story enclosed porches (clad in stucco) and a 1-story rear wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Barn**

**Contributing**

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*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Meat house**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Chicken coop**

**Contributing**  
**Contributing**  
**Contributing**

**2974 Rectortown Road 030-0800**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0015**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal,**

This impressive Federal-style brick dwelling is comprised of a 2-story, 3-bay main block with a gable roof and semi-exterior-end brick chimneys. To the east is a 1 1/2-story 2-bay brick service wing with an exterior-end brick chimney. The main block, constructed ca. 1833 has the following exterior details: Flemish-bond brick walls on the front and 5-course American bond on the sides and back; mousetooth cornice; 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows with brick jack arches; louvered wooden shutters; 3-light transom over 6-panel front door; square attic windows; and a modern 1-bay gable-roofed porch with triple Tuscan columns as supports and a plain railing. The 2-bay, 1 1/2-story side wing is laid in 5-course American bond and has an exterior-end brick chimney and modern windows. The rear 2-story frame wing, which appears to date to the late 19th century, is clad in vinyl siding. The 2-story shed-roofed bathroom addition dates to ca. 1965 as does the large enclosed sun porch and modern deck. According to land tax research indicated on a previous survey form, the house was constructed around 1833 with the side brick wing added in 1849. The architectural evidence would seem to support these dates as the house is a good example a Federal-style brick dwelling typical of the period.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Office/Office Bldg.**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Cemetery**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Contributing**  
**Contributing**  
**Contributing**  
**Non-Contributing**

**2975 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0021**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Post Office, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1954**

This 1-story, 2-bay, gable-end concrete block building was constructed as a post office in 1954 and has been used as such ever since. It has 6/6-sash windows, asphalt shingle roofing, a multi-light front door, and a 2-bay front porch comprised of an aluminum awning supported by metal posts. The interior lobby (counter and boxes) came from a former post office in Edinburg, Virginia, and dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Post Office**

**Contributing**

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**2979 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0022**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This former store, constructed ca. 1890 is made up of a 2-story central block with 1-story side wings. This center, 2-story, 3-bay portion is clad in asbestos shingles and features 6/6-sash windows, gable-end returns, and interior and exterior-end brick flues. It sits on a stone foundation and also has a rear 2-story shed-roofed wing with an exterior-end concrete block flue. The storefront is comprised of a central double door with large 1/1-sash windows flanking it. A shed-roofed hood supported by wooden braces protects the front of this section and extends to include the front of the 1-story, shed-roofed wing to the west. The 1-story shed-roofed wing to the east has a multi-light picture window topped by a hood. Both these sections are also clad in asbestos shingles and have short front parapets. A quick interior inspection was made and it appears that much of the original interior is still intact.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Commercial Building**

**Contributing**

**2981 Rectortown Road 030-0766**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0023**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1780**

This 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), exposed log (v-notched) log cabin has exposed rafter ends, a batten door with a 4-light window, stone foundation, 6/6-sash windows, weatherboard and attic windows in the gable ends, and a large exterior-end stone chimney. To the east side is a 1-story, shed-roofed stone wing with an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack and a mid-20th-century side wing. The building is in relatively fair condition, although it has been empty for several years.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Privy**

**Contributing**

**2986 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0013**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This building is comprised of a 2-story, 3-bay gable-end frame (stuccoed) section with a side 1-story wing. The central door has a 4-light transom above it. This main block has 6/6-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, an interior brick chimney, and a 7-bay wraparound porch with turned posts. The original front is now the rear of the house and the rear is the front. The 1-story side wing was apparently used a post office from 1922-1954 and originally sat on the property and was attached to the main house after 1954.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**



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*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Pool/Swimming Pool**

**Non-Contributing**

**Contributing**

**Non-Contributing**

**2994 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0014**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This two-story, 3-bay, frame (stucco), gable-end (standing-seam metal) dwelling sits on a split-level stone foundation with a walk-out basement entrance beneath the front porch. Details include 1/1, 2/2, and 6/6-sash windows; attic window in front gable end; modern exterior side flue; 3-bay front porch with chamfered posts, sawn balustrade, and lattice on basement level; multi-light front door; rear shed-roofed wing with hip-roofed side extension.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**2995 Rectortown Road 030-0767**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0024**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1800**

This visually prominent house is one of the oldest in Rectortown and is comprised of a vernacular, 2-story, 3-bay stone section with a 2-story (originally 1 1/2-story), 3-bay brick side wing. It appears the stone section was constructed first, although an earlier architectural survey suggests the brick section is earlier. The stone section, constructed ca. 1800, has a central door with an exterior-end stone chimney and is made up of one room with an early- to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century mantel. It probably once had a corner boxed stair. The brick section contains the stair hall and a dining room on the first floor and appears to have been constructed ca. 1820 and raised to a full 2 stories from its original 1 1/2-story height in the mid-19th century. The extremely long stack of the exterior-end brick chimney on this section as well as the original attic windows reveal the original height of the building. The present owners (since 1985) have removed the plaster that once covered the stone section and are in the process of completing the same on the brick section. Other architectural details include: 6/6- and 2/2-sash windows; a 4-bay front porch with square posts, wooden steps, plain balusters, and a denticulated cornice; a boxed wooden cornice; gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal; stone foundation, transom over door into brick section; multiple front doors; and a rear shed-roofed 1-story wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Foundation**

**Non-Contributing**

**3001 Rectortown Road 030-0835**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0025**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1840**

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Constructed, ca. 1840, this 3-story 3-bay, gable-end building is made up of a 2-story brick section (5-course American bond) on a full raised stone basement. The basement/1st floor was used as a bar, the second as a store, and the third as a residence. The side 2-story wing (full basement of stone and 2nd floor of brick) was also used commercially. The 3 bays on the basement and second-floor levels are a double central door flanked by 6/6-sash windows. The first-floor windows have segmental arches where the second-story ones are flat topped by brick jack arches. The second-floor central door opens out to an iron balcony. The 2-bay third floor has 6/6 windows and the attic story has one 6/6 window. Other details include 2 interior-end brick chimneys; a complex stepped brick cornice; a large door on the 2nd-story side bay where there was once a large frame bay window projection; basement entries on the side; an interior-end brick chimney on the side wing; standing-seam metal roofing; two 6-light attic windows in rear elevation; central side gable on west side of roof that accommodates an attic vent; some louvered shutters; and a side-gable-roofed wing that is now used as a garage.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Commercial Building**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Barn**

**Contributing**

**3016 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0054**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

This 1-story, three-part dwelling is comprised of a 3-bay central block with exterior-end chimney and two side 1-story wings. The wing to the east has a gable-end front and is attached by an enclosed breezeway. The one to the west has a gable roof. The main block has a large shed-roofed rear dormer and porch.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Tenant House**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Non-Contributing**

**3026 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0052**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5 Style: Other, ca 1970**

This 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, frame (T-1-11), gable-roofed dwelling has 2 gable-roofed front dormers, a wooden shingle roof, a 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns, and a side 1-story exposed log wing with exterior-end stone chimney (NC).

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Non-Contributing**

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**3020 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0053**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1920**

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame (board-and-batten), gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) dwelling was originally constructed as a blacksmith shop and was later used as a store until it was converted into a residence in the 1970s. It has an off-center gable-end stone chimney with a brick stack, 6/6-sash windows, a rear lean-to addition, and a 3-bay front porch with square posts.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

**3025 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0027**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1800**

The earliest portion of this house is the front steeply-pitched gable-roofed block which is of log construction. It has been greatly remodeled and includes vinyl siding, new 1/1 and bays windows, and a modern exterior-end parged chimney with a brick stack. It is nearly impossible to determine the construction date of this section based on an exterior evaluation, but from the steeply pitched standing-seam metal gable roof it could in fact date to ca. 1800. The larger 2-story rear frame wing appears to date to the late 19th century (ca. 1880) and has also been remodeled with new siding and a denticulated cornice. It is fronted by a 1-story front-gabled entrance bay with gable-end returns. The northernmost wing is the most recent addition.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Kitchen**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Non-Contributing**

**3037 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0028**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1965**

This 1-story, 4-bay, concrete block Minimal Ranch was constructed ca. 1965. It is stuccoed and has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a projecting 2-story front porch with modern wrought-iron posts, and an enclosed rear porch.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

**Non-Contributing**

**3043 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0029**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1958**

This 1-story, 4-bay, concrete block Minimal Ranch was constructed ca. 1958. It is stuccoed and has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a projecting 2-story front porch with modern wrought-iron posts, and 2 large bay windows on the front.

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*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**  
*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**  
**Non-Contributing**

**3049 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0030**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Church, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1894**

This 1-story, 1-bay, gable-end church (3 bays deep), features a projecting front rectangular entrance bay with square bell tower with rectangular louvers and a denticulated cornice topped by a conical spire. Constructed in 1894, the vernacular church sits on a stone foundation and the walls are currently clad in vinyl siding. The gable-end roof is covered in standing-seam metal and contains two interior brick flues with corbeled caps. Other details include double-leaf 4-paneled front doors, a plain frieze with returns, 6/6-sash windows, a rear apse, and a modern 1-story 3-bay side wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Church**

**Contributing**

**3055 Rectortown Road 030-0208**

*Other DHR Id #:* **030-5155-0031**

*Primary Resource Information:* **School, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1880**

This 2-story, frame and brick, gable-end building was the former Rectortown School. The first floor of the building is brick and is the original section, constructed ca. 1880. It is 7 bays long on the side elevation with 1/1-sash windows and it appears some of the openings may have been enclosed. The second-story frame section was added ca. 1906 and the side wing ca. 1920. The frame sections are now covered in vinyl siding and the roof of the 2-story section is clad in asphalt shingles. The front 3-bay porch is enclosed, the windows are 1/1 sash and the exterior-end flue is of concrete block. The side wing still maintains a standing-seam metal roof and has exposed rafter ends. The school closed in 1956 and was then converted into a dwelling.

*Individual Resource Status:* **School**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

**3079 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0033**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, ca 1900**

The left 1 1/2-story portion of this house appears to be the oldest and of log construction with an exterior-end stone chimney in the rear and may date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The larger portion of the house is frame and looks to date from ca. 1900. It is comprised of a 2-story gable-end section attached to the log section by a shed-roofed 2-story connector. The house sits on a stone foundation and is clad in Masonite siding. The wood windows have 6/6-sash and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The 2-story section has a 4-bay front porch with square posts which wraps

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around the side of the house to an enclosed porch that now acts as the main entry.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

**3085 Rectortown Road 030-5155-0034**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Other, ca 2000**

This 2 ½-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling has three front gable-roofed dormers, a rear gable-roofed dormer, an interior chimney, and a 3-bay porch with deck above.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Non-Contributing**

**3112 Rectortown Road 030-0209 Other DHR Id #: 030-5155-0051**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1800**

The original section of this house is most certainly the center 2-story, 2-bay center portion with an exterior-end stone chimney and was probably constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century. The house has been added to on multiple occasions and now includes a cross-gable-roofed wing to the north that was constructed in 1946-1947, and a gable-roofed wing to the south that was added around 1920 and remodeled in the late 1970s. Previous architectural surveys indicate that the interior of this original section has been remodeled. Exterior architectural details included 6/6-sash windows, standing-seam metal roofs, stucco siding on the wings; multiple chimneys, and a 3-bay porch on the east side of the original portion.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Smoke/Meat House**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Barn**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Corncrib**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Barn**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Silo**

**Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Pool/Swimming Pool**

**Non-Contributing**

*Individual Resource Status:* **Pool House**

**Contributing**

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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Rectortown, a small crossroads community located in the northern portion of Fauquier County, Virginia, was originally known as Maidstone and was established by an act of the Virginia Assembly in 1772. It is significant as a remarkably intact collection of structures that date from the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Rectortown is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The architectural resources range from 18<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular stone and log buildings to Federal and Greek Revival-style structures from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The district contains two well-preserved 19<sup>th</sup>-century commercial structures; one stone and the other brick. The late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are represented in more modest vernacular and Craftsman-style houses, as well as churches, a school, and several commercial buildings. Rectortown is significant on a local level in the area of transportation as an example of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century rural crossroads that evolved into a local rail center during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with the arrival of the Manassas Gap Railroad (now the Norfolk-Southern Railway). Its military significance is on a statewide level. During the Civil War, it became the center of Mosby's Confederacy, the talented band of Confederate rangers led by the flamboyant officer, John S. Mosby, who wreaked havoc on Union forces throughout the area in 1864 and 1865. In November 1864 Rectortown was the site of Mosby's notorious lottery to determine which captured soldiers from General George A. Custer's troops were to be executed in retaliation for Custer's order resulting in the hanging of six of Mosby's men at Front Royal a few months earlier. Rectortown was also the place where General George McClellan, commander of all federal forces in the early years of the Civil War, received orders from President Abraham Lincoln officially relieving him of those duties. Retaining its unusually well preserved houses and other structures and historic transportation routes, Rectortown is a small intact crossroads village with a wide-ranging history in the northern Piedmont region of Virginia.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Rectortown was likely the first town officially created in Fauquier County by the Virginia Assembly. According to Henings Statutes in 1772 The Assembly passed an "Act to establish a town on the land of John Rictor [sic] in the County of Fauquier and for other purposes... and to lay off 50 acres into "lots and streets for a town...(to be known) as "Maidstone."<sup>1</sup> The town was named for the seat of the Fairfax family whose castle known as Leeds was located in Maidstone, Kent, England. Thomas was the sixth Lord Fairfax and received virtually all the lands that now

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comprise the Northern Neck of Virginia to the headwaters of the Rappahannock and Potomac basins in exchange for Leeds Castle which was transferred to his brother, Robert who became the seventh Lord Fairfax. It was not until the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the town was officially called Rectortown for the family most closely associated with the village, although the Rectortown name was certainly in common usage during most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. John Rector, purchased a tract of land on the north side of Rector's Branch from Tilman Weaver who with his brother Jacob had been granted 538 acres in 1741. Rector petitioned the Virginia Assembly to lay out the town, alleging that "several tradesmen have already settled at this place and others are willing to settle there in case a town is established."<sup>2</sup> John Jacob Rector was among the elders of the Germanna congregation. Germanna was a tract of land in Fauquier on the Rapidan River that had been settled by Germans from the Nassau-Siegen area of Germany in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. According to one local historian there were originally twelve houses in the tiny village.<sup>3</sup> Both John Rector and his subsequent heirs owned much of the acreage both within and surrounding the town, along with Daniel Flowerree, whose heirs continued to appear in the tax records for the town throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Although Maidstone was the official name of the village as early as 1781 and actually continued to appear in the official records of the county as late as the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Bishop Francis Asbury in his journal entry of May 22, 1781, refers to the settlement as "Rectortown." His journal entry states: "We set off for Rectortown, being informed it was about twenty-two miles; we found it nearly thirty (from Leesburg). I reached there, weary and dispirited, about half past two o'clock; I spoke for an hour with great assistance, both loud and clear, to an apparently unconcerned people,"<sup>4</sup> Asbury's health always was a problem and he often had difficulties with his voice when he was preaching. During the early part of the decade of the 1780s, he traveled throughout Virginia, North Carolina, and some of the northern states, laying the ground work for what would become the Methodist Episcopal Church. It would appear that his reception in Rectortown was not what he would have wished, and there is no record of Asbury having ever returned to Rectortown in his frequent visits to northern Virginia. There is no indication that he actually stayed overnight anywhere in Rectortown, and no family names are mentioned as having entertained him.

Another prominent visitor to Rectortown in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was George Washington. Again, there is no specific documentation that Washington lodged in the town, but, in 1786, he wrote to his nephew Fielding Lewis admonishing him for purchasing a lot in Rectortown, indicating that he was familiar with the village and had definitely visited there at some point prior to penning the

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missive. Washington said: "Altho' your disrespectful conduct toward me, in coming into this country and spending weeks therein without ever coming near me, entitles you to very little notice or favor from me; yet I consent that you may get timber from off my land in Fauquier County to build a house on your lot in Recter [sic] Town. Having granted you this, now let me ask what your views were in purchasing a Lott in a place which I presume, originated with and will end in two or three Gin Shops, which probably will exist no longer than they serve to ruin the proprietors, and those who make the most frequent applications to them."<sup>5</sup> Washington clearly had little confidence that "Rectortown" would survive beyond a few years. He would be proved wrong and the town thrived throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It remains a charming rural village.

The district contains six properties with resources that date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, several of which would have been in place prior to Asbury's and Washington's visits. The earliest may be Maidstone Ordinary located at 2806 Crenshaw Road [030-5155-0026]. Tradition has long assigned it a building date of 1763, but it more likely dates from the 1780s or 1790s. Claims are made that it was here that Bishop Asbury stopped in 1781, again a supposition that cannot be supported definitively. Some files indicate that it was originally a residence and then converted to an ordinary. Being located on what was then the stage road from Warrenton to Winchester, Maidstone would surely have had a tavern or ordinary for travelers. It has been strongly suggested that the tavern was built ca. 1793 by Daniel Flowerree who obtained a liquor license in that year to operate an ordinary. Subsequent owners associated with the building include Benjamin Rector, Kemp Florence, and A. J. Sampsell, all names closely tied to the town.<sup>6</sup> Sampsell, both A. J. and F. M., are listed variously in the 1880s as "carpenter, wheelwright, coach and wagon maker, and finally in 1897/98 as undertakers. A. J. Sampsell is charged with \$1000 worth of improvements on his lot in Rectortown.<sup>7</sup> As late as 1906, a B. F. Sampsell is reported as a "blacksmith."<sup>8</sup> During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the structure served as a dancing school, a telephone exchange, and a barber shop.<sup>9</sup> Another dwelling that may date to as early as 1780 is the Rector/Slack Log House at 2981 Rectortown Road. [030-5155-0023] Architectural evidence in this stucco-over-rubble-stone building supports an 18<sup>th</sup>-century date and it also has been claimed to be where Asbury stopped during his brief visit to Rectortown. Members of the Rector family including Maurice Rector owned this house during its early history. Additions and alterations were made to this building in 1820, 1830, ca. 1850 and 1910.<sup>10</sup>

Buildings that probably were in place by the late 1790s or early 1800s include the Ashby House at 3025 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0027], which has a log portion dating to ca. 1780 with a



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contemporary meat house, and Julep Chase, 2995 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0024], which may have served as a tavern at one time and appears on a plat dated 1837.<sup>11</sup> According to the court records, this tavern was also "Daniel Floweree's Tavern" in Rectortown, indicating that perhaps the Floweree family operated taverns in two different locations. It has been proposed that this was the "gin house" referred to by Washington in his infamous letter to his nephew. Early portions of Pennygent Farm, or at minimum some of its outbuildings, which was known in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as Mt. Airy, at 3112 Rectortown Road, [030-5155-0051], was probably in place by 1803. Deed records indicate that William Gibson acquired this 344-acre property in 1803 from Thomas Fitzhugh of Prince William County for 688 pounds. Gibson was the sheriff of Fauquier County from 1803 to 1833. By 1820, which was the first year that building valuations were included in the real estate tax records, William Gibson was charged with 344 acres with \$1,000 worth of buildings, a sizable sum at that time. The property was described as being "near Maidstone." The valuation for the improvements decreased substantially to only \$200 in 1840 and did not show any real increase until 1869, indicating that possibly only the outbuildings survived. Luke Woodward acquired the property in 1852 and it appears he was responsible for most of the improvements through 1875 when they are listed as \$1500.<sup>12</sup>

Among the most prominent 18<sup>th</sup>-century residences was the George Mann House, 8436 Maidstone Road, [030-5155-0009] dating from ca. 1795. It appears that Benjamin and Sally Rector sold this property to George Mann of Loudoun County in 1792. According to the owners, there is a cornerstone located at the rear of the two-story stone structure dated 1795. Owners in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century include Benjamin and Hannah Brooke who purchased it from Mann in 1831; John and Catherine Murray who acquired it in 1840; and James B. Seaton who acquired it in 1851. Kate E. Lake inherited the property in 1920 from Seaton's estate. Sometimes this property is referred to as the "Old Stone House." The WPA Report erroneously attributes the building of the house to J. Murray. A 1937 image of the house is available in the collection of the Virginia Historical Inventory Photographs, Works Progress Administration Collection at the Library of Virginia. James Seaton is listed as a "General Merchant" in the 1880 directory and following years, although in 1888-1889 he is listed as "Dry Goods Merchant." In later years, a J. I. Seaton in Rectortown is listed as a "Notary Public."<sup>13</sup>

One of the more significant events that occurred in the antebellum period in Rectortown was the building of the Manassas Gap Railroad. It was probably only through the efforts and influence of Alfred Rector and his family that the important transportation line ever reached Rectortown. Had the railroad been laid the shortest distance between Manassas and Mount Jackson in Shenandoah

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County in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, Rectortown would have been "missed by several miles." The railroad, that linked upper Fauquier County with the Shenandoah Valley, would play a prominent role in the Civil War. "The little railroad owed its existence to the vision of John Marshall... When Marshall's son Edward Carrington Marshall was campaigning for the Virginia legislature, the father advised him, 'My son, the most pressing problem before Virginia today is that of developing her transportation facilities.'"<sup>14</sup> Edward Marshall succeeded in obtaining a charter for the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1850, to run from Bull Run (Manassas) through Manassas Gap to the Shenandoah Valley. By reason of the widespread respect for the Marshall family, sale of stock in the new railroad proceeded quickly. At the first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Manassas Gap Rail Road Company in September, 1851, it was reported that \$60,000 had already been raised by subscription. The initial plan called for the line to bypass Rectortown "to the right by about half a mile." But along with large subscribers like the towns of Alexandria and Warrenton, Alfred H. Rector and J. H. Rector, along with relatives W. B., Henry, Benjamin, and James Rector bought shares in fairly large amounts, with Alfred initially purchasing 15 shares. Kennerly and Lake, large property owners in Rectortown, purchased 116 shares. Even after the war, Alfred Rector continued to hold 61 shares, representing 22 votes. It is highly likely, though not stated in the official report, that the demonstrated commitment from land holders in the area adjacent to and within the boundaries of the town of Rectortown led to the altering of the location of the rail line to run to Rectortown.<sup>15</sup> This is clearly evident in the fact that the railroad was built directly adjacent to Alfred Rector's existing (ca. 1835) store and warehouse. [030-5155-0002]. There is little question that Alfred Rector proceeded quickly to expand his buildings to make full use of the rail line that would soon come. During the Civil War prisoners were held in Rector's Store and Warehouse, as attested by the bars that still appear on the windows and the graffiti on some of the interior walls.. Until recently a two-story frame house known as "The Farmertainment Building" stood directly south of the railroad tracks and may have also been built by Rector. An interesting plat, drawn in 1940<sup>16</sup> shows a cattle pen adjacent to the tracks, a store, a depot, a grain elevator, and a "house," possibly the stationmaster's house.<sup>17</sup> The construction of the Rectortown Station was in anticipation that it would be an important shipping point for the rich farms in the vicinity. Perhaps appropriately, the Northern Virginia Farm Center acquired most of the railroad buildings in 1980, continuing the links between the rural farmlands and the railroad today. The Westwood Custom Farming Company, [030-5155-0001] was built in the 1920s at 3036 Lost Corner Road and may have been the site of a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century mill building and warehouse.

According to railroad historian, Angus James Johnston, II, writing in his Virginia Railroads in

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the Civil War, "The Civil War was the first modern war as well as the first railroad war."<sup>18</sup> That considerable fighting and skirmishes during the war occurred in the vicinity of the rail lines and near depots from which supplies were assembled and shipped meant that Rectorstown assumed a significance far beyond its minute size as a rural village. But perhaps the most significant event that took place at Rectorstown was in November of 1862. Congressional elections had taken place November 4, 1862, and at the heart of much of the election debate was a failing confidence in the conduct of the war. [Lincoln] "had lost all patience with [General] McClellan's constant delays" in pursuing and attacking the Confederate forces. Lincoln "began to fear that he [McClellan] was playing false---that he did not want to hurt the enemy." Lincoln proceeded to direct the removal of General McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac.<sup>19</sup> The President's order read:

By direction of the President, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take command of that Army...The General-in-chief [H. W. Halleck] is authorized in [his] discretion To issue an order substantially as the above, forthwith or as soon as he may seem proper.

November 5, 1862

A. Lincoln<sup>20</sup>

At this date, McClellan was camped at his headquarters at Rectorstown. According to all accounts he was in his tent not, as has often been claimed, staying in any of the houses that stood in Rectorstown. It appears that the tent probably had been struck on the property of Maidstone, located at 8449 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0008]. This would have been a convenient site because it was close to the railroad and stood along the main road. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton directed Brigadier General Charles P. Buckingham, who was on special assignment to the War Department, to deliver Lincoln's order to McClellan. Along with Lincoln's order, there was a second order from the adjutant general's office which read:

By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered That Major General McClellan be relieved from the command of The Army of the Potomac...<sup>21</sup>

Buckingham took the train first to Manassas and then on to Rectorstown. He first rode to General Burnside's headquarters at Salem (now Marshall) and the two generals "rode immediately to

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McClellan's headquarters at Rectortown... They found him alone in his tent, examining some maps and papers." After reading the order, McClellan is reported to have said calmly to Burnside, "I turn the command over to you."<sup>22</sup> Apparently, upon departure of Burnside and Buckingham, McClellan immediately penned a letter to his wife, saying: "Another interruption—this time more important. It was in the shape of Burnside, accompanied by Gen. Buckingham... They brought with them the order relieving me from the command of the Army of the Potomac... No cause is given... They [the administration] have made a great mistake. Alas for my poor country!"<sup>23</sup> McClellan's sympathetic biographer, Warren W. Hassler, felt that "the moment selected to dismiss him certainly seemed inopportune."<sup>24</sup> Apparently, Secretary Stanton suspected real treachery in the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln believed that McClellan had become "the most prominent opponent of the administration and its policies."<sup>25</sup> According to Hassler, Lincoln was "straightforward and consistent in stating the military failings for which he dismissed General McClellan..." In any case, this momentous event took place in a snow storm in the tiny village of Rectortown and probably marked one of the critical turning points in the Civil War.

Rectortown stood at the center of what came to be called "Mosby's Confederacy", and the village is often referred to as where the command met.<sup>26</sup> Colonel John Singleton Mosby was among the most colorful and talented of the Confederacy's military leadership. His free-lance and daring attacks on Union forces and supply lines are well known in Confederate military history. On March 25, 1863, then Captain Mosby received notice from General J. E. B. Stuart directing him to "proceed to organize a band of permanent followers for the war —by all means ignore the term 'Partizan Ranger.' It is in bad repute." Stuart went on to delineate Mosby's responsibilities and to praise his "fearless band of heroes" for their service. He said "Let Mosby's Regulars" be a name of pride with friends and respectful trepidation with enemies."<sup>27</sup> Although usually on the move, Mosby did often establish his headquarters at Rectortown which was conveniently located on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Among Mosby's primary contributions was "diverting manpower from Sheridan's army to guard his communications lines," e.g. the railroad.<sup>28</sup> A letter from Mosby dated November 11, 1864, to Major General P. H. Sheridan, commander of federal forces in the Valley, describes the event that led to the infamous "lottery" later held at Rectortown. "Sometime in the month of September," Mosby writes, "during my absence from my command, six of my men who had been captured by your forces were hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal by the order and in the immediate presence of Brigadier General Custer. A label was left attached to the clothes of one of the murdered men declaring that 'such would be the fate of Mosby and all his men.'" After indicating that "not less than seven hundred

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prisoners" had been captured and transported to Richmond, "but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred in order if possible to confine it, if practicable to the men of Custer..."<sup>29</sup> A letter the following week to General Robert E. Lee from H. L. Clay, A.A.G., states clearly, "I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you your instructions to Lt. Colonel Mosby to hang an equal number of General Custer's men in retaliation for those of his command executed by General Custer are cordially approved by the Department."<sup>30</sup> According to Shelby Foote, Mosby was often the target of General Sheridan who had adopted "a policy of reprisal that was personal indeed, especially against members of Colonel John S. Mosby's Partisan Rangers,...who claimed as their own a twenty mile square district containing most of Loudoun and Fauquier counties...dubbed "Mosby's Confederacy." According to Foote, when Sheridan appealed to Grant to deal harshly with Mosby's 'guerillas" he was told, "When any of Mosby's men are caught, hang them without trial."<sup>31</sup> All of which led to the infamous lottery held at Rectortown.

By November Mosby had incarcerated 27 men whom he identified as Custer's men and held them according to Foote in "an empty school house" at Rectortown. On November 6, 1864, Mosby gathered his battalion for the "purpose of having a lottery." Of the 27 folded pieces of paper, 20 were blank; seven were marked, indicating those who would be hanged. Following discovery that only five ballots had been marked, a second lottery was held. Mosby excused a young drummer boy who had drawn one of the marked pieces of paper. Those who drew the unlucky slips of paper were led off to an area near Berryville in Clarke County for execution. Mosby's retaliation and the broad publication of his letter to Sheridan were successful in that no more such executions took place on either side, which may have been more due to the winding down of the military action in the Valley than the infamous lottery at Rectortown.<sup>32</sup>

Among the structures built in the antebellum period that would have been standing in Rectortown at the time of the Civil War are: Aspendale at 2974 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0015]; The Brick Store House at 3001 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0025]; and Maidstone at 8449 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0008]. Aspendale, or Aspenhill, was likely built in the early 1830s by Benjamin Hitt. Hitt acquired a lot in the town of Maidstone from Benjamin Brooke in 1832 for \$500. Tax books for Fauquier County indicate that Hitt owned a lot in Maidstone in 1833 with \$500 worth of improvements; the building valuation increased to \$800 in 1834, and by 1850, Hitt's estate was charged for lot 16 with \$1200 worth of improvements. The increased valuation of improvements may have been due to the addition of a wing onto the building. In 1854 the estate of Benjamin Hitt sold the "brick house and lot in Rectortown" to S. H. Halley in

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trust for the sale and use of Adelaide Halley, wife of S. H. Halley.<sup>33</sup> Adelaide Halley was the daughter of Alfred Rector, one of the prime movers in securing the Manassas Gap Railroad line for Rectorstown. In January, 1893, Dr. S. H. Halley's daughter, Fanny V. Halley Copeland and her husband James Copeland sold Aspendale to Bedford Glascock for \$5000; the property was described as a "lot or parcel in the village with garden attached on which stands brick house known as Halley residence and lot adjoining on which stands a frame house known as the "Ben Lieth" lot..."<sup>34</sup> Later that year in June, Glascock deeded the same property to C. B. Kincheloe and others, [being] the house and lot residence of the late Dr. S. H. Halley... There is no explanation for the decrease in price unless there was less acreage attached to the property deeded by Glascock to the Kincheloes. Later deeds indicate that the property remained with the Kincheloe family until 1965. A deed in 1904 refers to the grave sites on the property of Dr. Halley and his daughter Katie.<sup>35</sup> Apparently, Dr. Halley's office was located in the small building that sits in the front yard of Aspendale.

The Brick Store House, also known as Luke Woodward's Store, located at 3001 Rectorstown Road [030-5155-0025], was probably built around 1840. The builder, according to a deed in 1903, was Luke Woodward, Sr. whose son Luke Woodward, Jr. acquired the store at auction following his father's death in 1888. Luke Woodward, Jr. sold the "certain store house, dwelling and the lots attached in the town of Rectorstown" to B. A. Triplett in 1888. A Mr. S. W. Triplett, attorney at law, is listed as a resident in Rectorstown in 1888/89 so it may be that he practiced law from this store house for a brief time. A number of names of families who lived and worked in Rectorstown are cited in the deed to William H. Lewis dated 1903 for the property, described as "situated in the village of Rectorstown and known as the Brick House Store built by Luke Woodward." Family names include Bedford Glascock, Sampsell, and A. C. Pierce.<sup>36</sup> A photograph of the Brick Store House from 1915 has a notation that says "The Old Store when I ran it." There is some indication that the structure was known as the "Hotel Lewis" after a large frame wing was added but there is no firm substantiation for that. It is true that a W. H. Lewis and Company, general merchants, were listed in the 1897-98 Business Directory. According to the present owner, a store was operated in the building as late as 1974. Local tradition indicates that Mosby and his rangers often met in this building during the Civil War to plan their various forays and attacks against the Federal forces. It certainly would not be unlikely since it is documented that Mosby often had his command center in Rectorstown.<sup>37</sup>

Maidstone, located at 8449 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0008], was built about 1850, and is reported to be the property where McClellan pitched his tent when his headquarters was at

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Rectortown and when he was relieved of his command by President Lincoln. Although it cannot be proved or disproved, it would have been a convenient site not too far from the rail line. The house was probably built by Alfred Rector whose daughter Harriett Rector and her husband George A. Kenner sold the property in 1881 to Dr. James Copeland. Copeland was married to Fannie Halley, daughter of Dr. Samuel Halley of Aspengale. Maidstone stands adjacent to the town cemetery where many members of the Rector family are buried. The house has also been referred to as "Knollwood" and the "Harriett Kenner Lot."<sup>38</sup> Tax books for 1870 indicate that Alfred Rector's estate was charged for lots 2 and 3 in Rectortown with \$1,150 improvements which probably reflect this house. By 1879, the value of the building had declined to \$800.

The Rectortown Cemetery [030-5155-0012] dates to the antebellum period and contains about 25 marked graves with some of them in family plots. The earliest stones are for Rector family children who died in 1843 (Mary Rector), 1850 (Harriet A. Rector), and 1852 (James Rector). There are three modern stones for 18<sup>th</sup> century members of the Rector family, but no indication as to whether they are actually buried there. Other families who have multiple marked stones are the Sampsell family, the Seaton family, the earliest of which is for Mary Seaton who died in 1852, and a stone for Margaret Fishback. All these stones date from before 1900.

Another house that was constructed before the Civil War stands at 2971 Rectortown Road. [030-5155-0020]. An 1838 deed transferred lots 19 and 20 to John Harding and Francis W. Powell, merchants from William H. and Eliza Rector.<sup>39</sup> The Rectors deeded two other lots (# 22 and 23) to Powell in the same year. By 1846, \$700 worth of improvements in the town of Rectortown are charged to Francis Powell, a value that increases to \$1000 by 1850. In 1870, William Powell, an Alexandria resident is charged with \$1,000 buildings on a lot in Rectortown that is "in the possession of Denham". By 1874, the value of improvements decreases to \$700. At some point the ownership of the property was transferred to E. G. Denham, as subsequent transfers of ownership until 1988 often refer to the parcel as "Denham". The property, however, actually left Denham family ownership in 1889 and 1890 when it was transferred to Bedford Glascock.<sup>40</sup>

The years following the Civil War until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were probably the most prosperous for Rectortown as it became a mercantile and transportation center for the upper portion of Fauquier County. The business directories for that period show that the post office continued to be located in the town and that the name of the community officially was listed as "Rectortown," rather than Maidstone. In 1877-78, the Directory calls the post office "Rectortown Station," pointing to the importance of the village's location on the Manassas Gap Railroad. As early as

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1867, the railroad had recovered sufficiently to report over \$5,000 in earnings from shipping freight for the first quarter of the year.<sup>41</sup> Alfred Rector continued to be one of the largest stockholders of the railroad. In 1877, six general merchants were listed in the business directory and two mills were operating as well.<sup>42</sup> The mercantile and commercial operations of the town served a number of adjacent landowners as well, including the Kincheloes, the Rectors, the Lakes, the Woodwards, and the Glascocks. These families often appear in the tax records as owners of town lots as well. The 1870 Land Tax Records are particularly revealing as they indicate that buildings valued at \$10,050 were taxed in Rectorstown that year.<sup>43</sup> Familiar lot owners in Rectorstown were Halley, Hitt, Murray, Pierce, Powell, Rector and Sampsell. Luke Woodward was listed as "in possession" of his store there as well, having recently acquired it from Dr. Halley's estate. The business directory of 1880 is somewhat more specific about Rectorstown's lot owners and business operators, including a wheelwright, carpenter, and blacksmith. Towns that were important transportation centers always had blacksmiths and wheelwrights to accommodate the needs of travelers. By 1888/1889, the name of the postmaster is listed – C. H. Walker, along with John W. Kincheloe, Magistrate, two lawyers, a coach and wagon maker, a dentist and druggist, an operator of a hotel (Mrs. R. E. Lake), two corn and flour millers, and a millwright. In 1888, Rectorstown even had its own newspaper, the Rectorstown Gazette, along with a saddler and harnessmaker and two undertakers. The directory also lists the Rectorstown Academy, but it is uncertain whether it was actually located within the town itself. The tax records do include a "school house and lot, owned by the "School Trustees," [030-5155-0031] at 3055 Rectorstown Road. According to local school historians, Rectorstown School was one of seven public schools built in 1880 in Fauquier County. By 1934, it had 56 students in five grades with two teachers. It was modified into a dwelling house in the 1960s.<sup>44</sup>

Other buildings that date from this period include: the Log House at 8517 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0006] dating from about 1870, and standing on property once owned by Dr. Samuel H. Halley and acquired by James Seaton in 1910; Araglin at 2986 Rectorstown Road ca. 1900 [030-5155-0013]; the house at 2965 Rectorstown Road built ca. 1890 [030-5155-0019]; and Slacks Store at 2979 Rectorstown Road [030-5155-0022] built ca. 1890. Buildings dating from about 1900 include: the houses at 8449 and 8432 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0007 and 030-5155-0010]; Araglin at 2986 Rectorstown Road [030-5155-0013] which may have possibly functioned as a store and post office in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; the house at 2994 Rectorstown Road [030-5155-0014]; and Kincheloe's Store at 2970 Rectorstown Road [030-5155-0016]. The Rectorstown United Methodist Church at 3049 Rectorstown Road [030-5155-0030] was built ca. 1894 to replace an earlier church and is a testament to the devoted Methodists who lived in the



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community despite their tepid welcome to Bishop Asbury in 1781.

Another house dating from this period is the ca. 1880 Waddell House at 8520 Maidstone Road [030-5155-0005]. A. L. Waddell acquired this property, along with numerous other lots in the vicinity, from Bedford Glascock who had been a large property owner in the area including various parcels near the Rectortown Station. Waddell also acquired land known as the Green Level property in 1920 which Glascock had gotten from Augustine Kenner in 1920.<sup>45</sup> Waddell owned a large 102-acre parcel just north of the original limits of Rectortown along what is now Atoka Road. In a deed dated September 8, 1923, Waddell paid \$420 for this parcel. With the text of the deed, various streets are named, including Crenshaw Road, Waddell Avenue, Conrad Street, Vance Street and lots are laid out in various blocks for the development. The plat is entitled "L. Waddell addition to the Town of Rectortown, Virginia."<sup>46</sup> It is with this addition to Rectortown that most of the African-American property owners ultimately lived. Standing at the heart of this area is Mount Olive Odd Fellows Hall [030-5155-0044] which was built ca. 1935 for the African-American community. The lot was sold in 1933 for \$120 by George Thompson to Raymond Bannister and Horace Stuart who were trustees of Mount Olive Baptist Church.<sup>47</sup> But the history of the black community in Rectortown goes back much farther. The earliest land transaction recorded in this area associated with black ownership was for five acres from John Rector to James Lacey in 1870. Subsequently, Lacey bought six additional acres from the estate of Alfred Rector.<sup>48</sup> Land tax books in the years of 1874 and 1884 show James Lacey (colored) owner of 2-1/2 acres "near Rectortown" was charged with \$50 worth of improvements. It is possible that this is the small house still standing at 2903 Atoka Road [030-5155-0050], now known as the Edwin Ross Home. By 1895, Lacey's improvements are valued at \$100. Other black owners in 1895 include Angelina Brock, who had a small house at the rear of the school house, and the trustees of the Baptist Church adjacent to lots belonging to the Halley family. The land tax books for 1934 list the colored ownership of various parcels in the area that had been laid out by Waddell. One unidentified lot in Rectortown with no improvements is charged to the Galilean Fishermen, an African-American fraternal organization that provided social services and economic support to its members. Others charged with property in the area are George Bannister, James Colston, Margaret Fortune, Eliza Moxley, and Harriett Hall, whose store probably stands at 2793 Atoka Road [030-5155-0048]. Cain Jackson is charged with 7 lots with \$540 improvements. A lot described as Lot 14 is listed as belonging to the trustees of Mount Olive Baptist Church. Among other properties directly associated with the African-American community are: the ca. 1900 Robinson House site which belonged to George Bannister and where Nellie Bannister is buried; a house known as Mulberry Banks at 3079 Atoka Road [030-

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5155-0033]; 2974 Atoka Road [030-5155-0035]; the Smith House at 2888 Atoka Road [030-5155-0043]; and the Bannister House at 2897 Atoka Road [030-5155-0049]. Land tax books for Fauquier County in 1895 indicate that there were a number of African-American landholder/farmers in the area, all of whom would have looked to Rectortown as their community. Moreover, a survey of cemeteries in Fauquier County indicates that there were a number of African-American cemeteries in both Rectortown and the immediate surrounding area, most of which have disappeared. The "Ross Cemetery," located on the east side of Atoka Road near the neighborhood where most of the African-American residents lived, was undoubtedly associated with the 20<sup>th</sup>-century family that owned the Lacey-Ross property at 2903 Atoka Road. Other black cemeteries in the area include: the Bannister Cemetery, the Hughes-Morgan-Thompson-Wetherill Cemetery, the Lattimer Cemetery, the Stewart Cemetery, and the West-Page Cemetery, all located along both sides of Atoka Road just outside Rectortown.<sup>49</sup> The great majority of these gravesites do not have any stones. All attest to the special presence of African Americans in the Rectortown community.

Several other properties date from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century including the Lewis House at 8528 Maidstone Road, ca. 1910 [030-5155-0004], which was owned in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by Kate E. Lake whose family held several large parcels in the area and was later sold to A. L. Waddell.<sup>50</sup> Willis Field, ca. 1910, which stands on land formerly owned by Dr. Samuel Halley at 2954 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0017], was probably built by B. S. Beale and sold two years later to John W. Kincheloe who was identified as among the "principal farmers" in Rectortown in 1911.<sup>51</sup>

Rectortown as reflected in its records, clearly was at its zenith in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first two or three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its true significance lies in its maintenance of its small town image with few intrusions that recalls not only commercial and residential life of a small rural community but the significant events that took place there in its long history.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Henings Statutes at Large, Being A Collection of all the Laws of Virginia, Volume 8 (1764-1773), Richmond: 1821, 621.

<sup>2</sup> H. C. Groome, Fauquier During the Proprietorship, Baltimore: 1969, 106, 207.

<sup>3</sup> Clara S. McCarty, compiler and editor, Foothills of the Blue Ride in Fauquier County, Virginia, Warrenton: 1974, 75 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Reverend Francis Asbury, Journal, New York: Eaton and Mains, 1821, Volume I, 424.

<sup>5</sup> Charles W. Stetson, Washington and His Neighbors, Richmond, Garrett and Massie, 1956, 86-87, from Writings

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of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745-1799, (Volume 29) J. C. Fitzpatrick, editor, Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1931-1944, 101.

<sup>6</sup> WPA Reports and Images, Library of Virginia <http://vaimage.lib.va.us/cgi-bin/photo.cgi>

<sup>7</sup> Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1879.

<sup>8</sup> Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1880; 1888-1889; 1890-91; 1897-98; 1906; 1911.

<sup>9</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources, File 3 030-0036.

<sup>10</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources, File 030-0766.

<sup>11</sup> Fauquier County Record of Appeals, # 3, (1838-1850) Fauquier County Circuit Court, "Floweree vs. Brownlee." (1837)

<sup>12</sup> Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form, File # 30-0209, "Mt. Airy Farm," with title work by Cynthia McCleod.

<sup>13</sup> Chataigne, Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1880, 1888-89; 1890-91; 1897-98; 1906; 1911

<sup>14</sup> Burke Davis, The Southern Railway: Road of the Innovators, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985, 112.

<sup>15</sup> "Proceeding of the First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Manassas Gap Rail Road Company, September 2, 1851., 5-19.

<sup>16</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 148, (1940) 368.

<sup>17</sup> Thomas J. Evans, and James M. Moyer, Mosby's Confederacy: a Guide to the Roads and Sites of Colonel John Singleton Mosby, Shippensburg, Pa: White Mane Publishing Company, 1991, 22.

<sup>18</sup> Angus James Johnston, Virginia Railroads in the Civil War, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press for the Virginia Historical Society, 1961, v.

<sup>19</sup> Sears, Stephen W., George B. McClellan, the Young Napoleon, New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1968, 338.

<sup>20</sup> Warren W. Hassler, Jr. General George B. McClellan, Shield of the Union, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1957, 314.

<sup>21</sup> Shelby Foote, The Civil War, A Narrative, Fort Sumter to Perryville, New York: Vintage Books, 1958, 755.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid. 315.

<sup>23</sup> McClellan to his wife, November 7, 1862. M.O.S. 660.

<sup>24</sup> Hassler, General George B. McClellan..., 318.

<sup>25</sup> Sears, George B. McClellan..., 339-340.

<sup>26</sup> J. Marshall Crawford, Mosby and His Men, New York: G. W. Carlton and Company, 1867, 254.

<sup>27</sup> Adele H. Mitchell, editor, The Letters of John S. Mosby, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Stuart-Mosby Historical Society, 1986, 31-32.

<sup>28</sup> James A. Ramage, Gray Ghost, The Life of John Singleton Mosby, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1999, 206.

<sup>29</sup> Mitchell, The Letters..., 34-35.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid. 35.

<sup>31</sup> Shelby Foote, The Civil War, A Narrative, Red River to Appomattox, New York: Vintage books, 1974, 804-805.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., 805-806; Ramage, Gray Ghost..., 213-215.

<sup>33</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 33, 131 (1832); Fauquier County Land Tax Book, 1833-1850; Deed Book 59, 46 (1854).

<sup>34</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 84, 67 (1893).

<sup>35</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 95, 510 (1893); Deed Book 106, 136 (1904); Deed Book 230, 471 (1965).

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- <sup>36</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 96, 515 (1903).  
<sup>37</sup> Chataigne, Virginia Business Directory...1888-89.  
<sup>38</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 329, 767 (1976).  
<sup>39</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book, 38, 56 (1838).  
<sup>40</sup> Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1850-1891; Deed Books, 1889-1988.  
<sup>41</sup> Manassas Gap Railroad file, Library of Virginia  
<sup>42</sup> Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory..., 1877-78.  
<sup>43</sup> Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1870.  
<sup>44</sup> Carson Bradley and Jim Brumfield, Historical Analysis of Fauquier County Public Schools, nd.  
<sup>45</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 121, 124 (1920); Deed Book 62/388 (1870).  
<sup>46</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 125, 28-29 (1923).  
<sup>47</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 138, 506 (1933).  
<sup>48</sup> Ibid. 63, 337 (1870); 112, 393 (1884).  
<sup>49</sup> Nancy Baird, Carol Jordan, and Joseph Scherer, Fauquier County [Virginia] Tombstone Inscriptions, Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 2000 Volume I: 4, 16, 18, 78, 79, 221.  
<sup>50</sup> Ibid., 83, 266 (1892); 215, 586.  
<sup>51</sup> Chataigne, Business Directory, 1911.

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**  
**UTM REFERENCES**

A	18 251702E 4312146N	I	18 252421E 4311315N
B	18 251992E 4311897N	J	18 252167E 4311265N
C	18 252735E 4312210N	K	18 252345E 4311585N
D	18 252933E 4312144N	L	18 252005E 4311763N
E	18 252786E 4311834N	M	18 251390E 4311291N
F	18 252629E 4311920N	N	18 251050E 4311418N
G	18 252370E 4311590N	O	18 251360E 4311545N
H	18 252507E 4311493N	P	18 251771E 4311774N
		Q	18 251599E 4312049N

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

The boundaries of the nominated Rectortown Historic District are included within a polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A-18 251702E 4312146N; B-18 251992E 4311897N; C-18 252735E 4312210N; D-18 252933E 4312144N; E-18 252786E 4311834N; F-18 252629E 4311920N; G-18 252370E 4311590N; H-18 252507E 4311493N; I-18 252421E 4311315N; J-18 252167E 4311265N; K-18 252345E 4311585N; L-18 252005E 4311763N; M-18 251390E 4311291; N-18 251050E 4311418N; O-18 251360E 4311545N; P-18 251771E 4311774N; and Q-18 251599E 4312049N.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:**

The Rectortown Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings in the village of Rectortown. Noncontributing buildings and more rural

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properties were excluded. The district boundaries coincide with property lines whenever possible.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

**RECTORTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Location: Rectortown, Virginia (Fauquier County)

VDHR File Number: 030-5155

Date of photograph: February 2004

Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian

All negatives are stored at the DHR Archives in Richmond, VA unless noted.

SUBJECT: Streetscape

VIEW: East view

NEG. NO.: 21317

PHOTO 1 of 12

SUBJECT: Maidstone Ordinary [030-5155-0026]

VIEW: Southeast view

NEG. NO.: 21318

PHOTO 2 of 124

SUBJECT: Rector-Slack Log House [030-5155-0023]

VIEW: South view

NEG. NO.: 21318

PHOTO 3 of 12

SUBJECT: Julep Chase [030-5155-0024]

VIEW: Southwest view

NEG. NO.: 21318

PHOTO 4 of 12

SUBJECT: Brick Store House [030-5155-0025]

VIEW: Southeast view

NEG. NO.: 21318

PHOTO 5 of 12



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SUBJECT: Rector's Warehouse and Station [030-5155-0002]  
VIEW: North view  
NEG. NO.: 21125  
PHOTO 6 of 12

SUBJECT: House, 2971 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0020]  
VIEW: West view  
NEG. NO.: 21317  
PHOTO 7 of 12

SUBJECT: Althea [030-5155-0011]  
VIEW: Southeast view  
NEG. NO.: 21344  
PHOTO 8 of 12

SUBJECT: Rectortown United Methodist Church [030-5155-0030]  
VIEW: Southeast view  
NEG. NO.: 21319  
PHOTO 9 of 12

SUBJECT: Jackson-Grant House [030-5155-0040]  
VIEW: East view  
NEG. NO.: 21319  
PHOTO 10 of 12

SUBJECT: House, 2955 Rectortown Road [030-5155-0018]  
VIEW: South view  
NEG. NO.: 21344  
PHOTO 11 of 12

SUBJECT: Streetscape looking southwest to countryside  
VIEW: Looking southwest  
NEG. NO.: 21344  
PHOTO 12 of 12

Rectorstown HD  
030-5155  
Fauquier Co., VA  
UTM

A 18251702/4312146

B 18251992/4311897

C 18252735/4312210

D 18252933/4312144

E 18252786/4311834

F 18252001/4311920

G 18252370/4311590

H 18252507/4311493

I 18252421/4311315

J 18252167/4311265

K 18252345/4311525

L 18252005/4311763

M 18251390/4311291

N 18251050/4311418

O 18251360/4311545

P 18251771/4311774

Q 18251599/4311249

